Ancient Roman Jeopardy



AUTHOR: GARY A. ROBBINS

MUSIC:

MICHAEL LEVY, "ODE TO ANCIENT ROME“
HTTP://WWW.ANCIENTLYRE.COM/ANCIENT_ROMAN_THEMED_ALBUMS/ODE_TO_ANCIENT_ROME

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What is this place?	What did they used this for?	About when?	How did they do it?	Where are we?	Who or what is this?
$200	$200	$200	$200	$200	$200
$400	$400	$400	$400	$400	$400
$600	$600	$600	$600	$600	$600
$800	$800	$800	$800	$800	$800
$1000	$1000	$1000	$1000	$1000	$1000



ANSWER

Colosseum











The **Colosseum** or **Flavian Amphitheatre** built of travertine, tuff, and brick-faced concrete, it is the largest amphitheater ever built. Construction began under the emperor Vespasian in AD 72, and was completed in AD 80 under his successor and heir Titus.



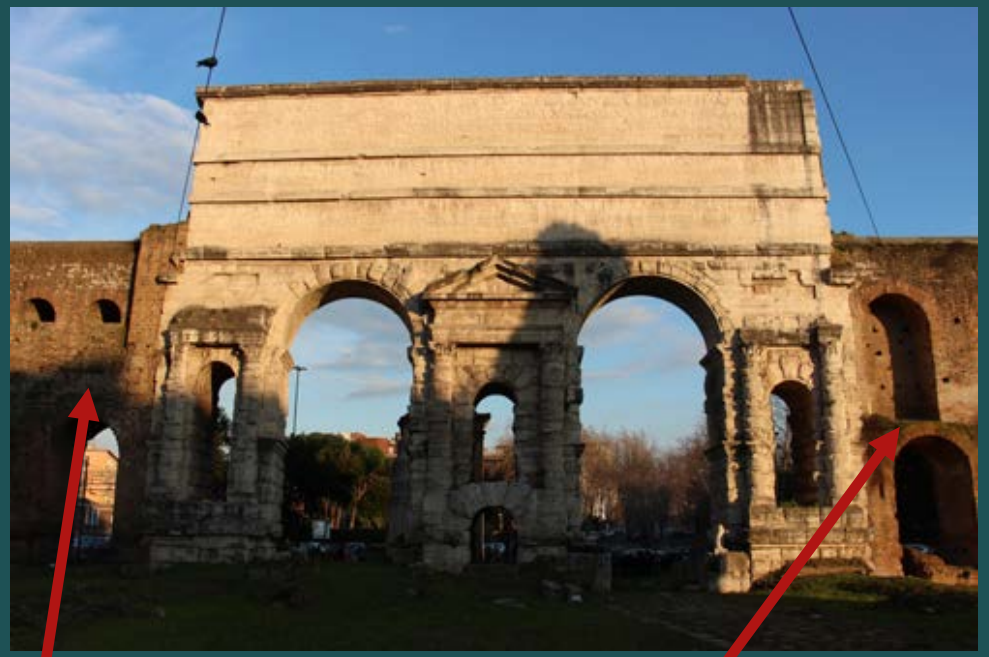




ANSWER

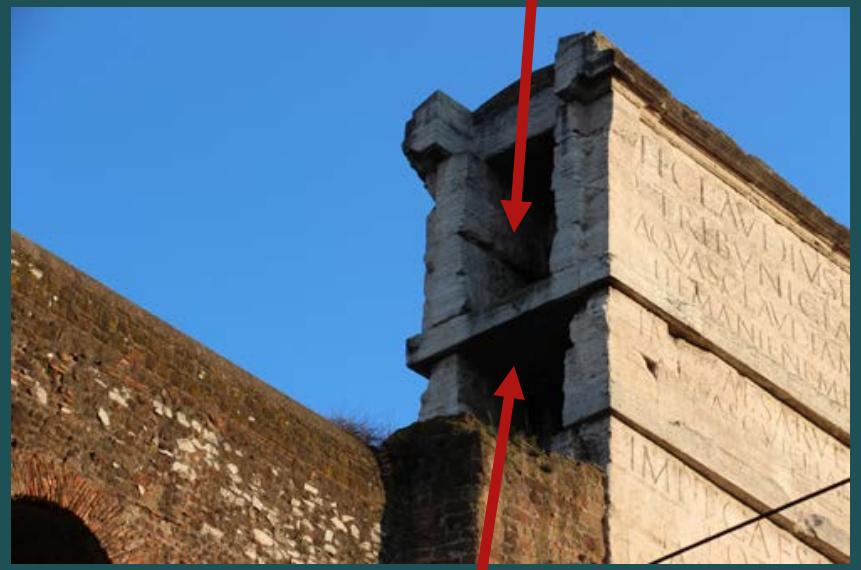
Porta Maggiore Gate

52 AD built by emperor Claudius



3rd-century Aurelian Wall

Aqua Ano Novus



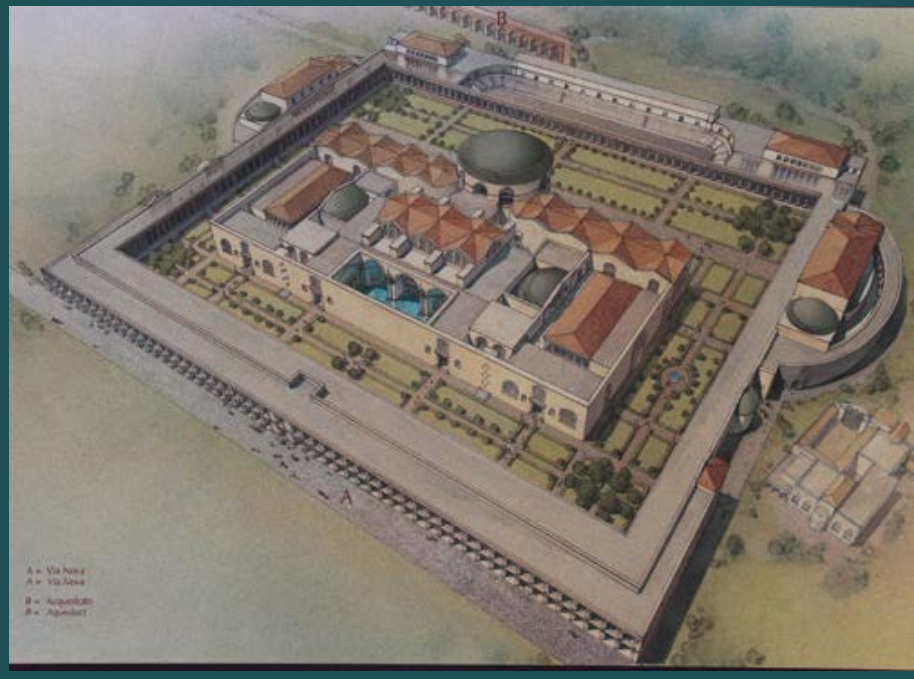
Aqua Claudia



ANSWER

Baths of Caracalla

- The city's second largest Roman public baths, or thermae,
- Likely built between AD 212 (or 211) and 216/217, during the reigns of emperors *Septimius Severus* and Caracalla.
- They were in operation until the 530s
- Water provided by new branch of the Aqua Marcia *aqueduct*, which was called Aqua Antoniniana.



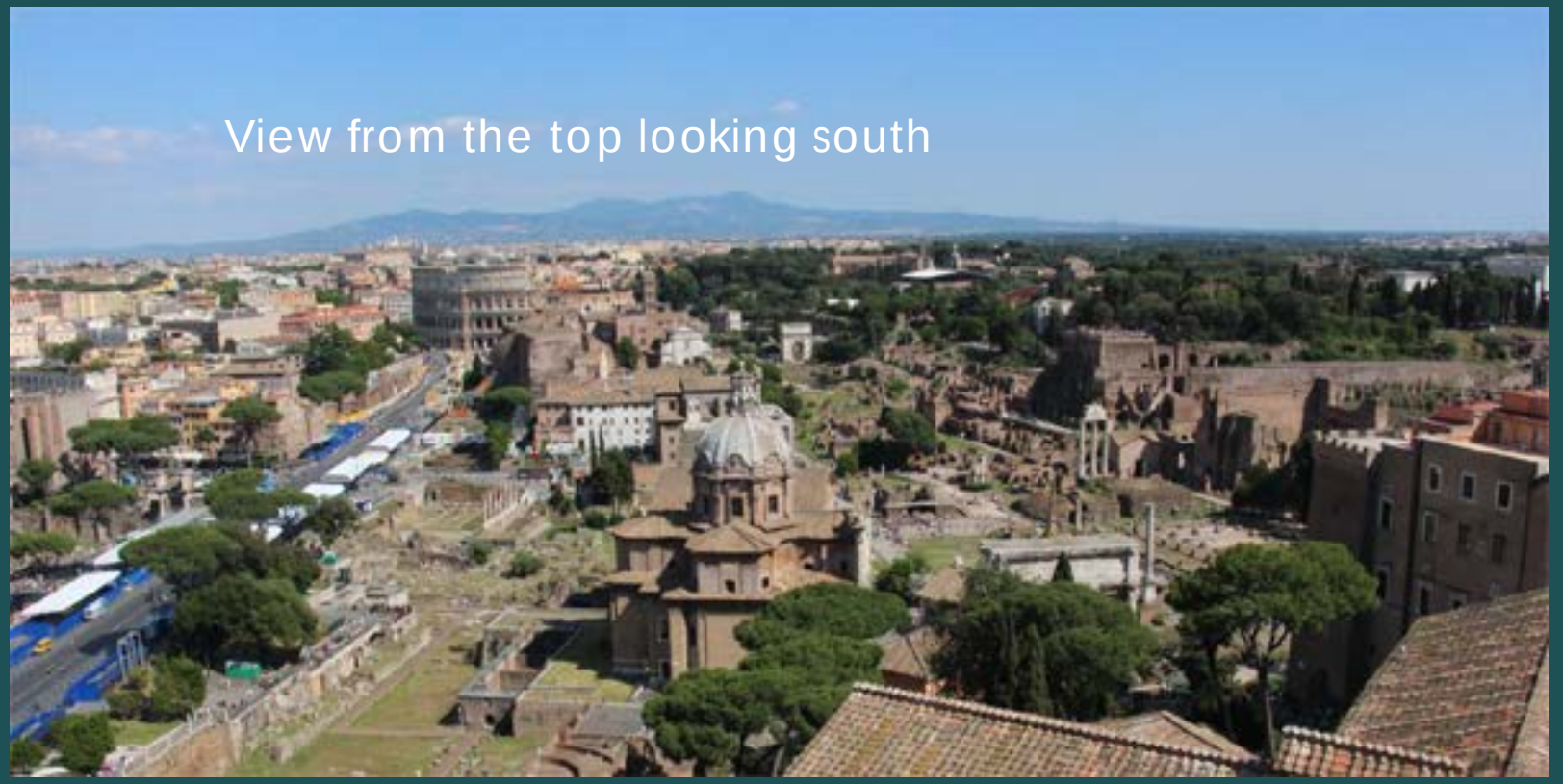


ANSWER

Altare della Patria (National Monument to Vittorio Emanuele II first king of unified Italy)









ANSWER

Volcanic Caldera—Coli Albani, Southeast of the Rome









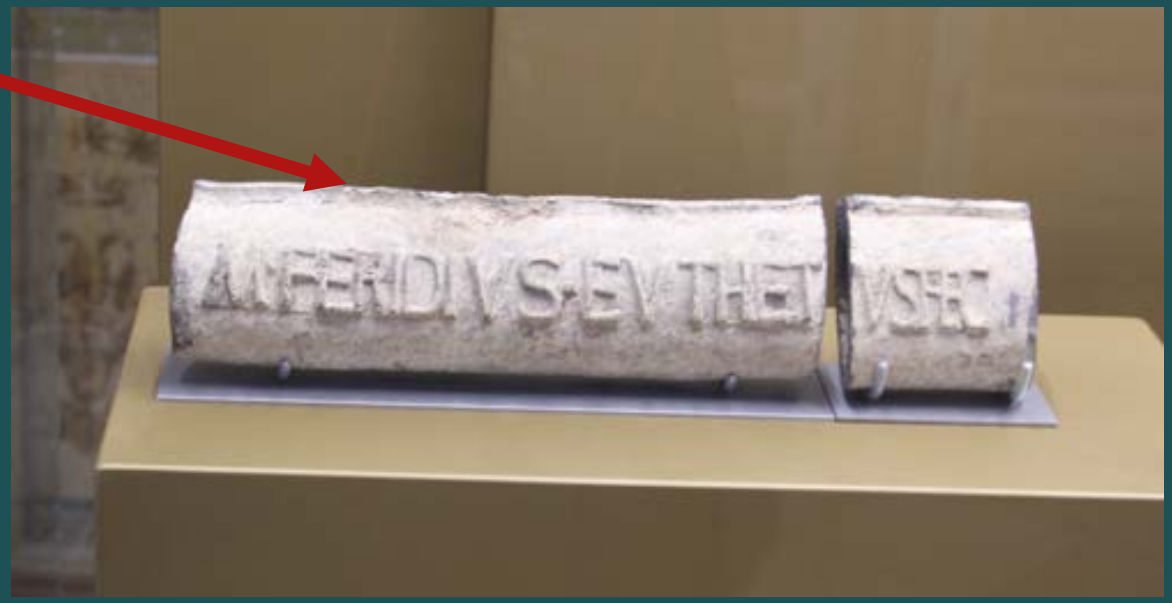
Pepperino (cemented pyroclastic flow = tuff)



ANSWER

Lead pipe- rolled and seamed, stamped with manufacturers name.

seam



- No evidence Romans suffered from lead poisoning from water pipes, insides got coated with CACO3.
- Rome charged for water to private dwellings based on diameter of pipe. Assumed pipe was layed flat, but you could bribe plumber to tilt pipe to get more water)
- Romans had no concept of velocity so no concept of discharge Q -= VA, all based on area.



ANSWER

Amphorae: jugs made from fired clay held wine and olive oil. They are shaped to fit tightly together in rows and columns in the holds of ships without breaking.



This is Monte Testaccio in Rome. It was Romes landfill and is made up of olive oil amphora which molded and could not be used again.



?



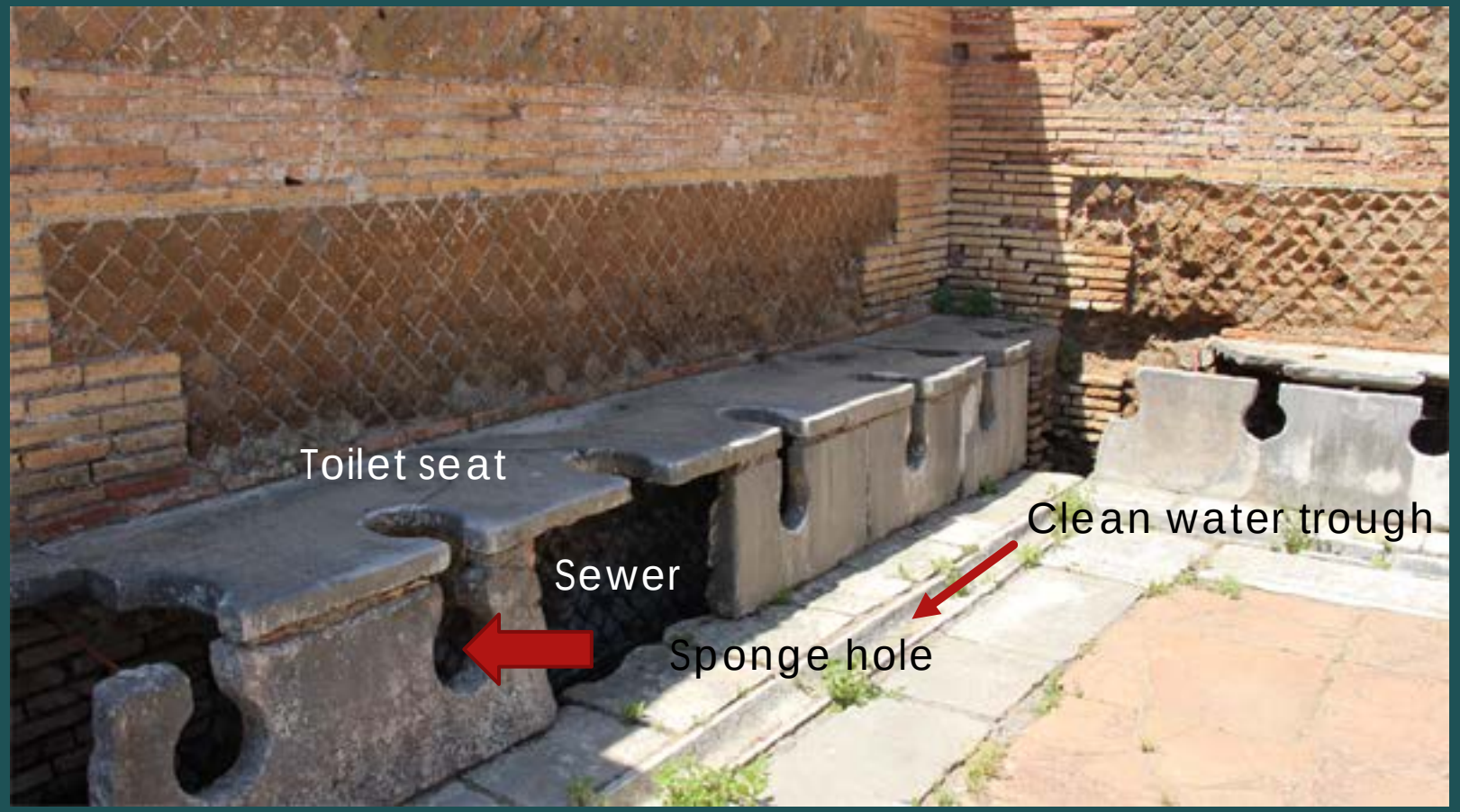
ANSWER



Claudia aqueduct channel on a aqueduct arcade built by Nero to provide water to Palatine Hill (5 stories high). Channel measures 1 meter wide by 2 meters high.



ANSWER



Toilet seat: This is the public latrine in Ostia Antica





ANSWER

Roman Mile Marker (1st marker from the Forum on Appia Antica)
Roman mile =1000 Roman legion paces (4860 feet)

Marker as seen from the top of the wall



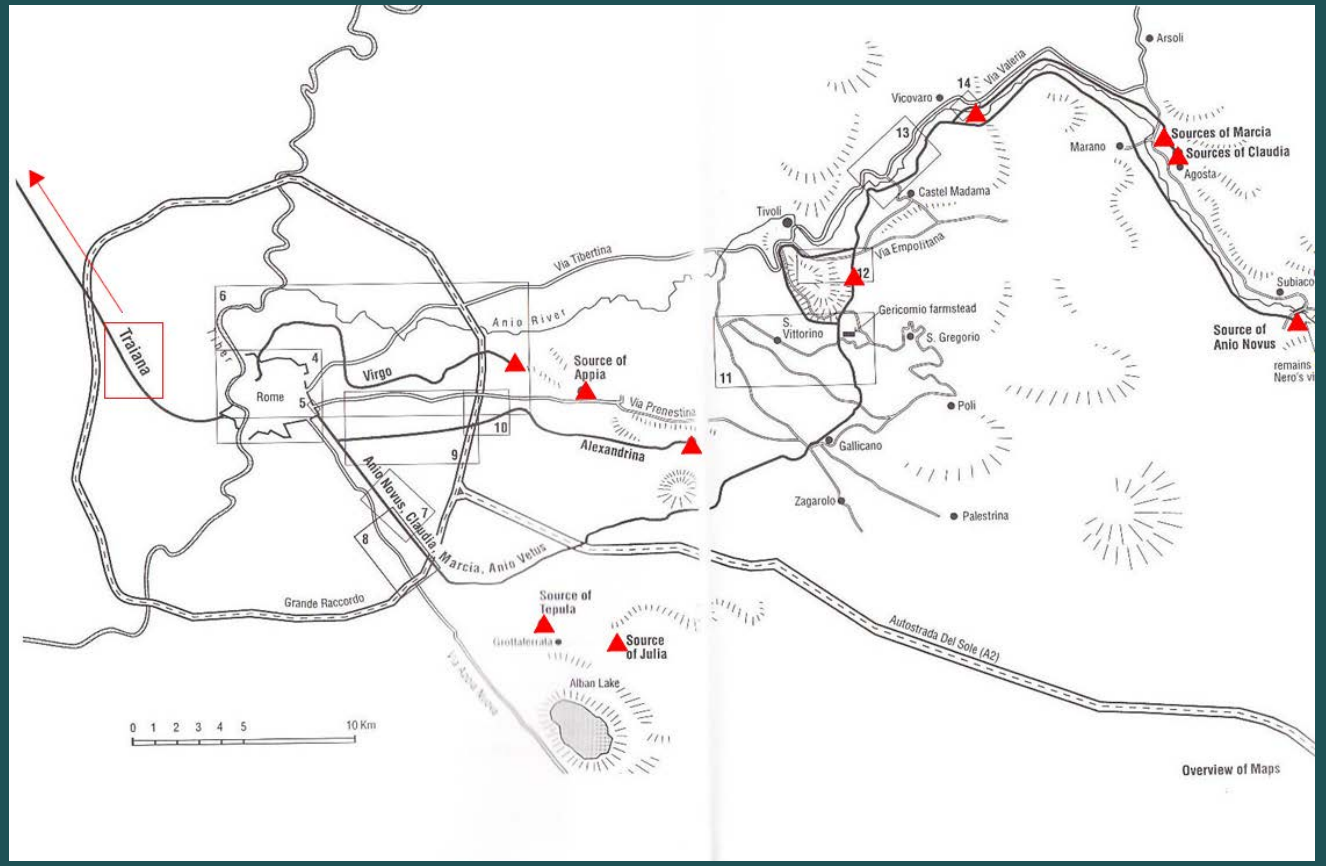
When was the first aqueduct built to provide water to Rome?

A. 312 BC
B. 32 BC
C. 38 AD
D. 52 AD
E. 226 AD



ANSWER

These two aqueducts Were built in 52 AD—Aqua Claudia and Aqua Ano Novus



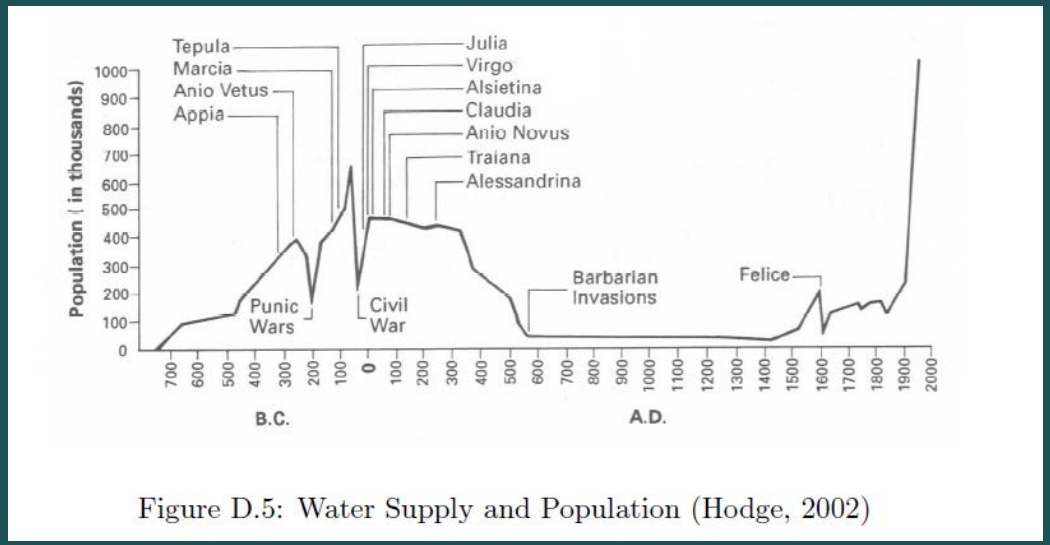


Figure D.5: Water Supply and Population (Hodge, 2002)

Aqua Appia in 312 BC

When was the country of Italy created?

A. 1776

B. 1861

C. 1917

D. 1945

E. 1948

ANSWER



1861



Giuseppe Garibaldi (General, politician and nationalist fought for the unification of Italy

What date is generally taken as the year Rome was founded?

A. 921 BC
B. 753 BC
C.144 BC
D. 1 AD
E. 11 AD



ANSWER



753 BC

The Aurelian Wall (which is the wall you will see around Rome)was constructed in about what year?

A. 127 BC
B. 4 BC
C. 4 AD
E. 44 AD
F. 275 AD

ANSWER



275 AD



San Sebastiano gate (sourthern gate) of the Aurelian Wall along Appia Antica. There you will find the Museum of the Wall. Views are great too.

When was Pompeii destroyed by a volcanic eruption?

A.10 BC

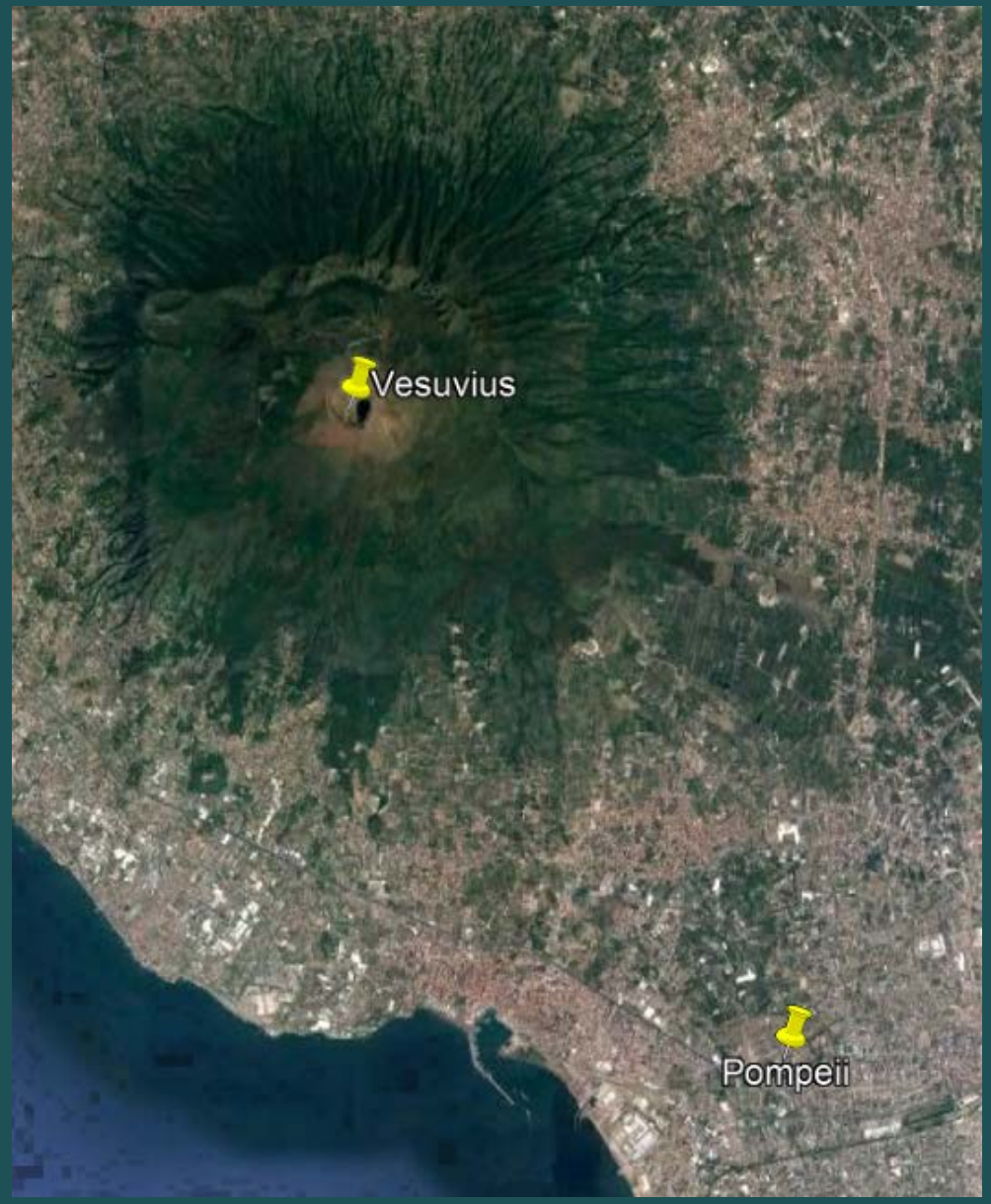
B.6 AD

C. 79 AD

D. 1920 AD

E. 1970 AD

ANSWER



August 24, 79 AD





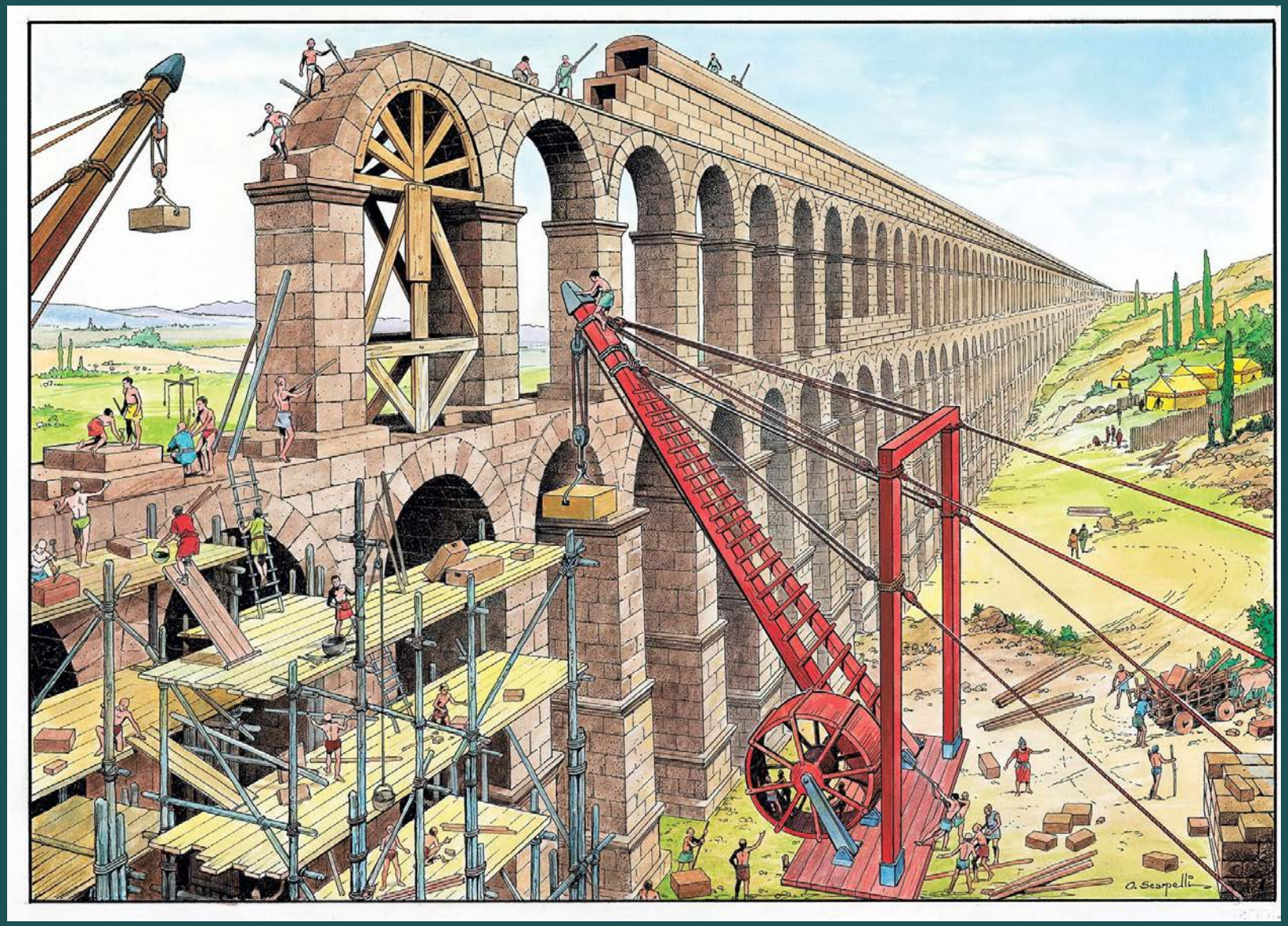


May 2017

How did they build the aqueduct arcade arches?



ANSWER





*Construction of an **aqueduct** ~ O. Scarpelli*

How did they lift these heavy stones so high?



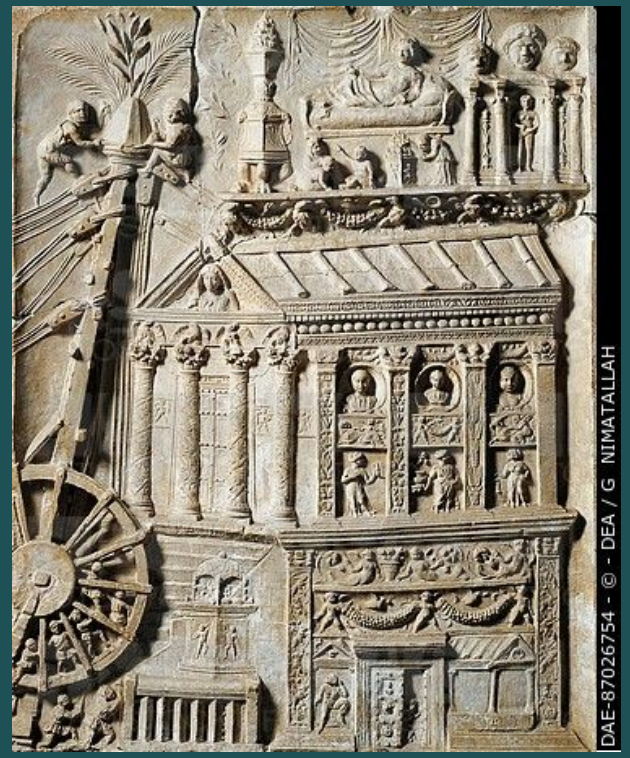
ANSWER

Romans used cranes to lift heavy loads. Used pulleys and Slave-powered wheel to get mechanical advantage.













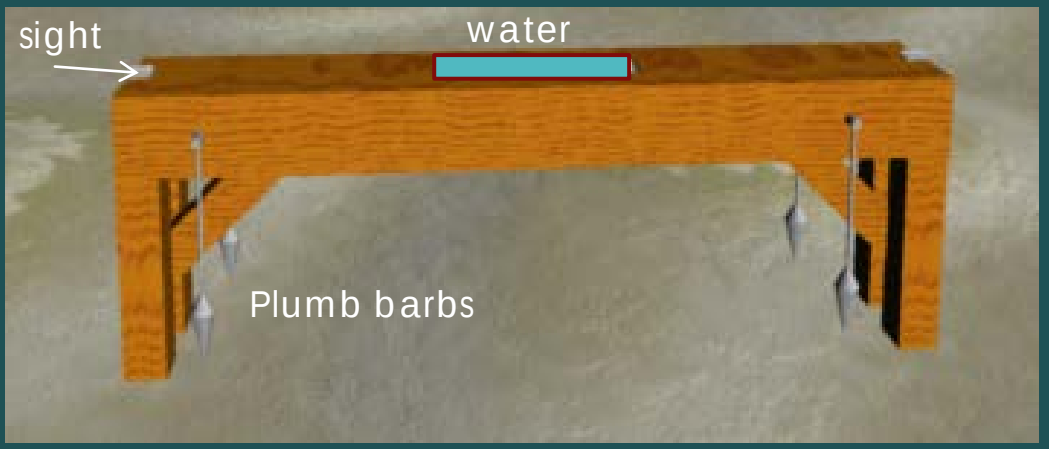
How did the Romans determine the slope of an aqueduct, given how low the slope was?

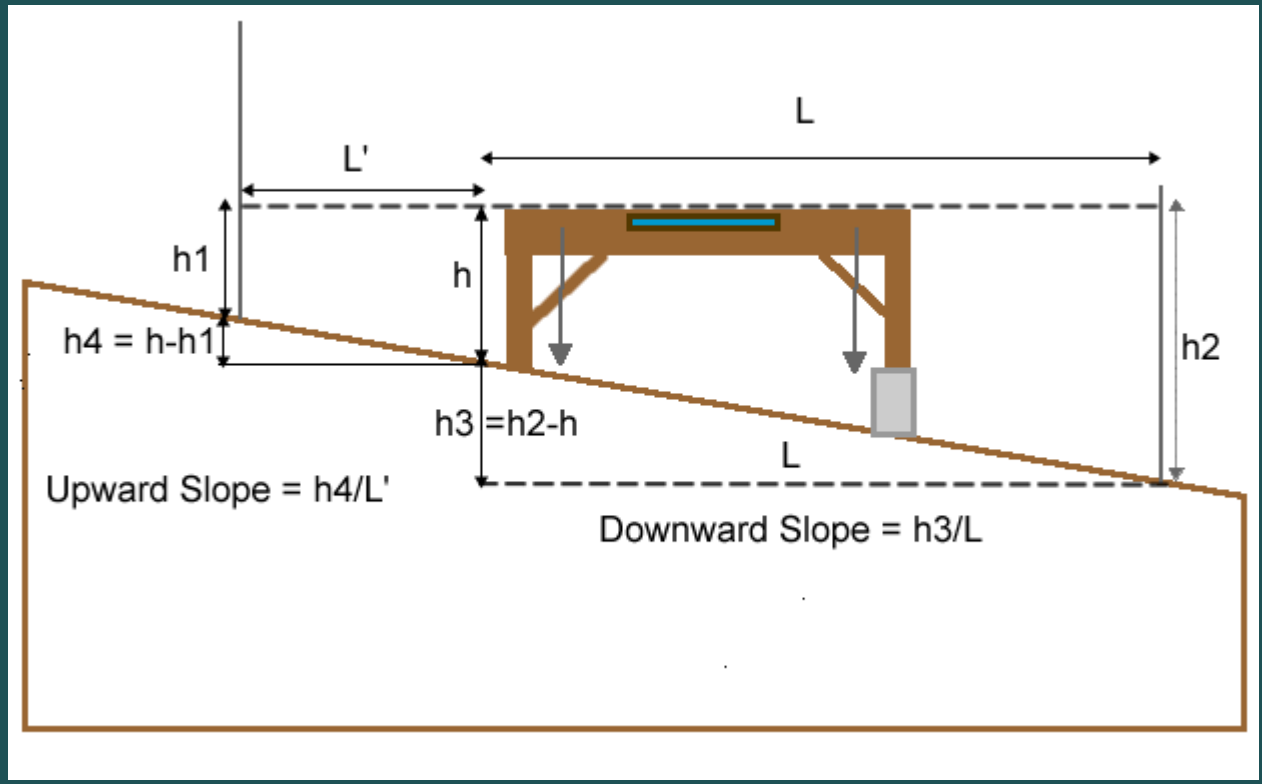


ANSWER

They used a long water level (25 ft) called a Chorobate. Aqueducts had very low slopes to prevent the water from reaching a high velocity and causing erosion. A typical slope over the aqueduct course was about 1 ft/1000 ft.







The Romans did not have soap so what did they use to wash with?



ANSWER

They used olive oil and a scraper (strigil)





How did they prevent water from leaking out of the aqueducts?

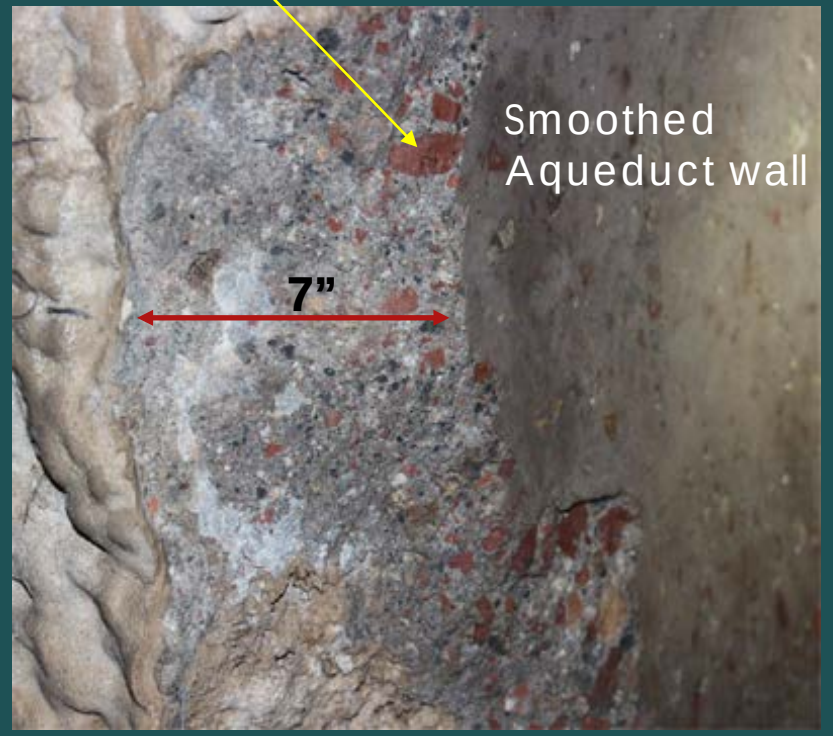


ANSWER

The coated the walls with water proof cement by mixing lime with volcanic ash and using pieces of amphorae as aggregate.

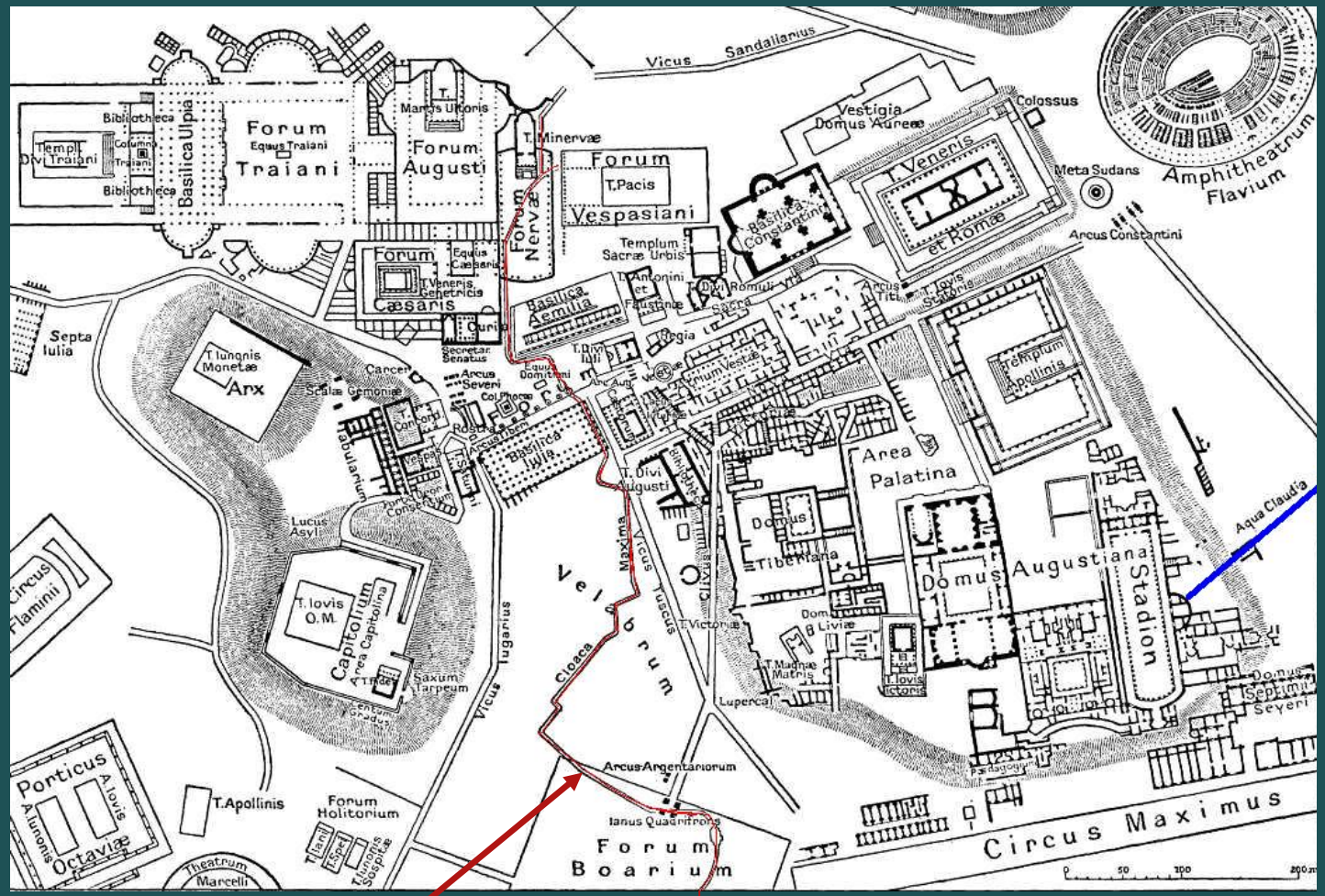








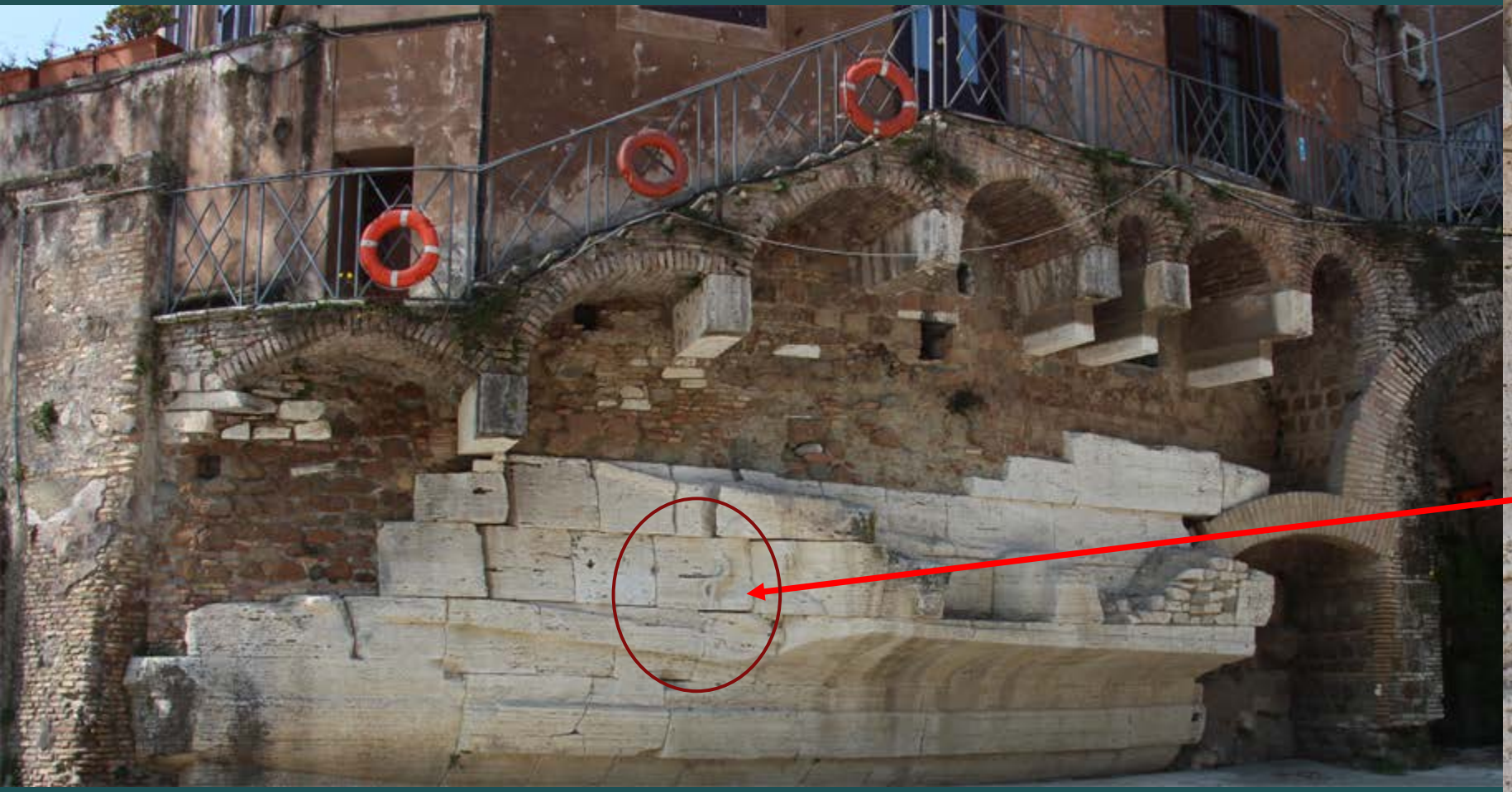
ANSWER



Cloaca Maxima

Discharge to Tiber

Discharge of the Cloaca Maxima (Great Sewer) to the Tiber River (Fiume Tevere)—built in 6th century B.C. But subsequently bricked in underground to drain swamp in the area of the Forum and Circus Maximus.





ANSWER

Good Gelato Next Door Inside can see flood pictures



Basilica di San Bartolomeo





Isola Tiberina -Tiber Island in the Tiber river
Once a temple of healing (hence the snake and shaft), still a holistic hospital on Island






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ANSWER

Jewish Ghetto—stop here for Carciofi all giudia (fried Jewish artichokes) and other great food.





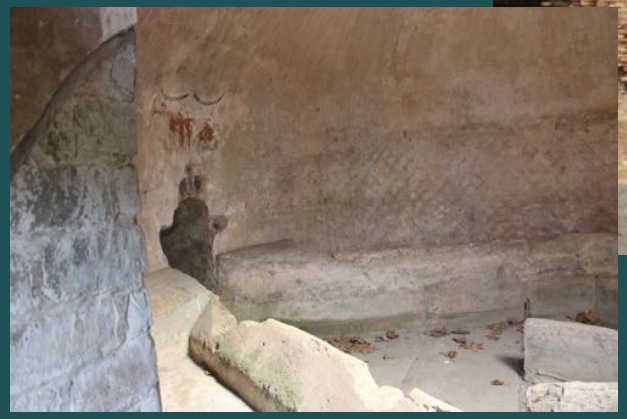


ANSWER

Inside the Water Diversion tank in Pompeii



Be sure to go around this side and look in



Castellum



fountains

Baths

Private homes





ANSWER









Peschiera Spring





ANSWER

Senatus Populus Que Romanus
(The senate and people of Rome)





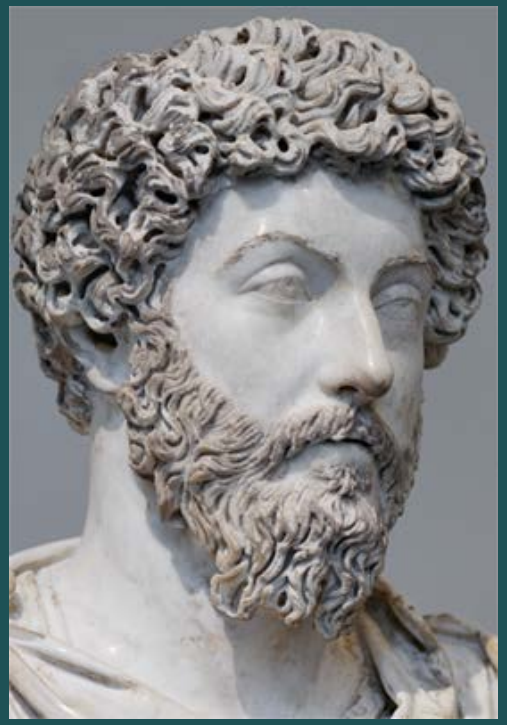




ANSWER

Hints: Emperor in the beginning of the movie Gladiator. Statue on Capitoline Hill.

Marcus Aurelius (emperor from 161 to 180 AD, last of the 5 good emperors)



Nerva
Trajan
Hadrian
Antoninus Pius



ANSWER

Baroque fountain (1500s) compsed of a Roman sarcophagus as the basin and sculpture from Roman sepulcher (funeral monument) as decoration from Appia Antica





ANSWER

Trevi Fountain –Terminus of the Vergine (Virgo) Aqueduct. One of three aqueduct terminal fountains built during the Baroque period (1500s) and reconstructed since. The Vergine (Virgo) is only Roman aqueduct that never completedly stopped flowing.



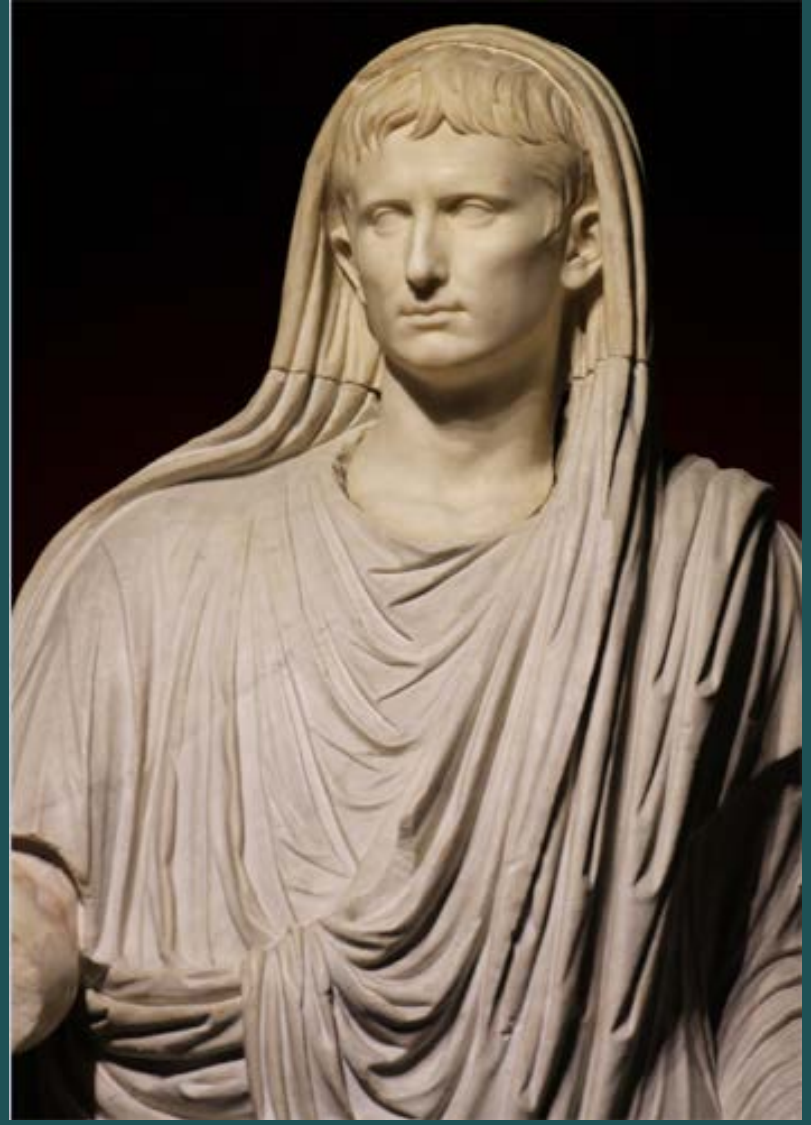
Moses Fountain: Terminal fountain of Acqua Felice (near Termini)







Fontanone:
Terminal fountain for the Acqua Paola on Janicul Hill



Hint: First Roman Emperor
Reigned from 27 BC to 14 AD,
Had major impact on Rome's water system

ANSWER



Augustus (Gaius Octavius)
Greatest period of construction in Rome,
Repaired and renewed the City's aqueduct system to supply water to some 1 million people and built three new ones.
Developed the office of the Curator Aquarum to manage the aqueducts

Office of the Curator Aquarum



Sacred Area of Largo Argentina